THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & Co., Proprietors.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

The following are the only terms of subscription to THE CONSERVATIVE:

DAILY PAPER, 1 month, - - - - - - - - - $ 3 00
" 3 months, - - - - - - - - - - 8 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - - 15 00
WEEKLY PAPER, 3 months, - - - - - - - - - 3 00
" 6 months, - - - - - - - - - 5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

The Fight near Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.

About 2 o'clock this morning our batteries along the whole line in front of this place opened fire on the enemy. The enemy replied feebly. Firing was kept up for an hour and a half, when all subsided into the usual quiet on our side. No casualties reported. The enemy's cavalry are making some demonstration on our right this morning.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.

A force of the 5th corps of the enemy, assisted by cavalry, broke through our lines on our right this morning, and succeeded in reaching the Weldon Railroad just above six mile station, tearing up part of the railroad, some say as much as 2 miles. H. S. Walker's Virginia, and Davis' Mississippi Brigade coming upon the raiders, a sharp fight ensued, the result of which has not been fully ascertained. One hundred and fifty-eight prisoners, including eight officers captured in the fight, have arrived here.—The enemy are in full retreat. By latest advices prisoners say the move had a two-fold object to draw troops from our front, in order, if possible, to charge our works, and secondly to break the railroad.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, August 18.

The enemy's force engaged to-day consisted of three brigades of the 5th corps with 10th section of artillery, and an unascertained force of cavalry commanded by Gen. Warren. The enemy engaged our cavalry about nine o'clock about four miles southwest of town, driving them in some four miles, when our infantry came into action at two o'clock, driving the enemy back some three-quarters of a mile.—Night ended the engagement, the enemy holding the Weldon railroad at a point about three miles below the city. The force of the enemy's cavalry is reported and believed to have gone on a raid in the direction of the Southside Railroad. The enemy's loss to-day is unascertained. Ours not heavy. Among the wounded are Cols. Lyell, of Virginia, and Blair, of Mississippi. About two hundred prisoners were captured.

FOURTH DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, August 19.

About 3 o'clock this evening, the arrangements being completed, our forces attacked, in front and rear, Warren's Fifth Yankee corps, which had made a temporary lodgment on the Weldon railroad, two miles below here, driving them backwards upwards of two miles, and capturing over two thousand prisoners, including Brigadier General Hayes, and a number of stands of colors.

A heavy rain has been falling all day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Aug. 18.

Between five and six o'clock this evening heavy cannonading was heard east by south of the city, in the direction of the battlefield of Tuesday, and distant apparently ten or twelve miles. Cause not known yet.

Northern News—The New York Herald advocates an Armistice and a Convention of all the States.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.

The New York *Herald* of the 16th has been received. The leading editorial says: "We are satisfied that in casting about for those great undercurrents of public opinion, which always indicate the drift of political sentiment, *we* were never nearer the mark than in our advocacy of special commissioners from Washington in behalf of an armistice and a Convention of all the States, in order to consider the ways and means to peace."

The *Herald* calls upon the merchant princes, manufacturers, financiers, tradesmen, working-men of all professions and all pursuits, regardless of party notions and party leaders, to proceed at once to the work of bringing together a Grand Mass Meeting of independent citizens in Union Square for the express object of appointing a committee of five hundred representative citizens to wait upon Lincoln in behalf of an embassy to Richmond with liberal overtures for an armistice and a Convention of all the States in order to see if this dreadful war cannot be ended in a mutually satisfactory treaty of peace.

The *Herald* heads another editorial, "Is war to be eternal?"

The *Herald* says in its situation article that Gen. Butler was cutting a canal across Dutch Gap, a distance of about half a mile, but when constructed will save the distance of about seven miles, and will enable the Federals to avoid the obstructions in James river.

The enemy are bringing a heavy fire to bear upon the working parties, but the work goes nobly on.

Advices from Sherman's headquarters confirm the account of a flank movement to the west of Atlanta; and say his right now rests at East Point, thus cutting the rebel communication with Montgomery and West Point. Averill has been promoted to a Major General, since the Moorfield fight.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 20.

An official despatch from General Jackson, dated Lake City, August 19, to General Jones was received late last night, says Capt. Dickerson and his company engaged the enemy's cavalry, 242 strong, at Gainesville yesterday, and completely routed them, capturing 150 prisoners, one piece of artillery, besides capturing 500 seolen negroes. Among the prisoners are one captain, two lieutenants and one surgeon. The whole command would have been captured if Captain Dickerson's horses had not been worn out.

The enemy were scattered, and pursued 14 miles. The enemy's infantry consisted of four coloured regiments at Starkes.

Col. McCormick is in pursuit with some additional forces.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Aug. 19.

A special dispatch to the *Advertiser* and *Register* from Senatobia, dated the 17th, has the Chicago *Times* of the 12th and Memphis papers of the 13th.

The editor of the *Times* congratulates his readers that one week has passed without serious disaster to the federal arms.

The rebels are increasing in Kentucky. One thousand persons, mostly women and children, were recently banished from the State by Burbridge. It is reported that 2,500 Confederates under Johnson, in Union and the adjoining counties are preparing to attack Mount Vernon. Burbridge says Kentucky is disloyal, and ready for an outbreak at any moment.

Lincoln's friends are deserting him rapidly.

Winter Davis made a public pronunciation denouncing Lincoln in severe language as a usurper of the power of Congress and of disregarding the Constitution. Davis is making a call for a convention to assemble at Buffalo, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President.

Gold on the 17th was 256¾.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. [No. 104.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CONCERN OF ARENTS, NORFLEET & CO., IS this day dissolved by the sale of Mr. Arents's interest to Mr. D. T. Williams. All parties indebted to, or holding claims against, the concern, will call on either party for settlement, for which purpose, only, the name of the concern will be used.

GEO. ARENTS,
HILL & NORFLEET.

NEW CONCERN.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm and style of WILLIAMS & NORFLEET, for the purpose of conducting a General Auction and Commission Business, and have taken the large and commodious warehouse on the corner of Main and 18th streets.—We shall be constantly supplied with the most choice brands of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cotton Yarns, Domestic and Woolen Goods, direct from manufacturers of established reputation. Also, all classes of goods now to be had. Consignees may rest assured of prompt and especial attention to their interests. Liberal advances will be made on all consignments in hand. Consignments of country produce will also be attended to and prompt returns made.

D. T. WILLIAMS,
N. M. NORFLEET.

NOTICE.—Having retired from the Auction and Commission Business, I return my thanks to my friends and the public for the liberal patronage extended to me in my business connections heretofore in this city, and respectfully ask a continuance of their favors to the new concern of Messrs. Williams & Norfleet.

GEO. ARENTS.

Richmond, Va., August 10th, 1864. 94—10t.

LOANS

ON THE SECURITY OF THE FIVE HUNDRED MILLION SIX PER CENT. NON-TAXABLE BONDS UNDER THE SEVENTH SECTION OF THE CURRENCY LAW.

DEPOSITES ON CALL WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Treasure: in this city, Assistant Treasurer at Charleston and Mobile, and the Depositories at Wilmington, Raleigh, Columbia, Augusta, Savannah and Montgomery, and certificates will be issued for the same, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, and secured by the hypothecation of an amount of the above bonds, equal to the sum of these loans. The bonds to be set apart by the Treasurer, and the proceeds, when sold, applied exclusively to the payment of the said certificates.

The security and convenience afforded to banks and other corporations, and to the public generally, by this mode of temporary investment, and the effect of the measure if generally adopted, in keeping the currency within moderate bounds, it is hoped, will commend it to the favorable consideration of the community, and secure their prompt co-operation in carrying it into effect.

G. A. TRENHOLM,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Richmond, July 22, 1864.

OFFICE OF C. S. DEPOSITORY,
Raleigh, N. C., July 26th, 1864.

HOLDERS OF EIGHT AND SEVEN PER CENT. CERtificates, issued by George W. Mordecai, late Depositary, and of six per cent. certificates issued by the undersigned, are requested to present them and receive their bonds. The coupons thereon, due January first and July first, 1864, will be paid at the same time.

Holders of Registered Stocks, who have heretofore received their interest at Wilmington, are again informed that the same will be paid at this office in future. Holders of ANY Registered Bonds can receive their interest at this office, by requesting the Register at Richmond to transfer his stock to the pay-roll of this Depository.

C. B. HARRISON,
C. S. Depository.

82—tf.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, July 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

61—tf. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

THE SAPONA CANE MILL

IS THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE FOR GRINDing Sorghum yet offered to the public. Carefully constructed, under the immediate supervision of a gentleman for several years resident on a sugar plantation, it combines the results of his practical experience, with best material, and good workmanship. It requires very little wood work in setting up, and combines, in an eminent degree, economy and durability.

Other Mills, of 2 and 3 rollers, horrizontal and vertical, and Syrup boilers, from 20 gals. to 120 gallons, for sale.

Address SAPONA IRON CO.,
Fayetteville, N. C.

N. B. Mills and Boilers delivered at Egypt, on Western Railroad, or at Raleigh, or Morrisville, on North Carolina Railroad.

July 21, 1864. 77—1mpd.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, BY AN ORDER OF THE COUNTY Court of Caswell, made at July Term, 1864, of said Court, I will sell, at public Auction, in Yanceyville, for cash, a slave by the name of HENRY, who has been confined in Caswell jail for more than twelve months as a runaway. The said slave says he belongs to Mr. Henry Gibson, of Hyde county, North Carolina. He is sold by virtue of an Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided to pay prison fees and other charges.

JESSE C. GRIFFITH,
Sheriff of Caswell.

July 25, 1864. 80—ts.

NOTICE.

ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NOT PAID INTO THE Treasury of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company their subscriptions, are requested to do so at once, as the Company is now about sending abroad an Agent to make purchase of a vessel. And those wishing to take stock will have short time to procure the same before the books will be closed. CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.

August 6th, 1864. 91—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 10TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day, and the fifteenth day, of every month, for Gen. Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carrie there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.

EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE EXERCISES OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL BE RESumed on Monday, the 1st of August, 1864, with a full corps of teachers. The boarding Department will be under the supervision of Col. Eli Spruill. For circular address

REV. J. R. GRIFFITH,
July 14th, 1864. Ansonville, N. C.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py,
RALEIGH, JULY 7TH, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent. certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS, Treasurer.
68—tf.

$500 REWARD.

STOLEN FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE NIGHT of the 2d inst., one bay MARE, three years old, large and likely. Her mane lies on the left side—rather dapple bay, black legs, mane and tail. Taken by Vaughn's Cavalry. Any person that will return said mare will receive the above reward.

JESSE VANNOY.
Wilbars, N. C., July 6, 1864. 13—w6w

COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL OF WAKE COUNTY, N. C., AS A RUNaway, a negro boy, 8 or 9 years old, weighs about 45 pounds, 4 feet high, yellow, says his name is JIM, was hired to the Hospital at Weldon, and that he belongs to Mrs. Sophia Allen. The owner of said boy is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. H. HIGH,
June 28th, 1864. Sheriff.
57—dttwtf.

SHOES! SHOES!!

I AM MANUFACTURING A SUPERIOR ARTICLE of Ladies French Calf Balmoral Boots.
" " " Congress Gaiters.
Gents " " "
" Pegged Calf and Kip Ties.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.

GEORGE ALLEN,
Greensboro', N. C.
August 2d, 1864. 32—w3t.

THE
Illustrated Mercury!
Illustrated Mercury!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY!
EVERY SATURDAY!
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
BRILLIANT, CHARMING
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITTICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES.
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY:
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months, $10 00
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,

WM. B. SMITH,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
May 7, 1864. 14—6m.

A FEW IMPORTANT FACTS
IN REGARD TO
THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY ARE PREPARED FROM THE BEST QUALITY of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.
2. They have been known for years and tested by thousands.
3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.
4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered livers.
5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.
6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Billious Fevers, Billious Rheumatism, Worms, Pluriay, Bronchitis, &c.
7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.
8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients, and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.
9. During the last quarter 2,880 boxes have been sold to Druggist, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $3 a box. For $30 a dozen boxes will be sent to any address. A very liberal disconnt to Druggists and country merchants. Cash (new currency) to accompany orders.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, E. J. Aston,
Albemarle, J. M. Bivins,
Charlotte, [illegible]
" T. S. Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Mosley,
Concord, J. Reid,
Enfield, J. Cohen,
Fayetteville, N. A. Stedman & Co.,
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J. O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co.,
Lexington, J. P. Stimson,
Address,
Lincolnton, S. P. Sherrill,
Louisburg, J. Clifton,
Madison, W. Wakefield,
Raleigh, W. [illegible] & Haywood,
" P. F. Pescud,
Rockingham, J. P. Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
Shelby, R. Froneberger,
Wadesboro', W. O. Bennett,
Whiteville, K. Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" R. McLin,
" W. H. Lippitt.

GEORGE W. DEEMS'
Goldsboro', N. C.
July 25th, 1864. 80—d&wim.

PIEDMONT SPRINGS.
BURKE COUNTY, N. C.

AS OUR FRIEND, CAPT. ——, HAS RECENTLY TAken to himself a wife, and now sojourning at the Springs, and our particular friend, Col. ——, is desirous of doing the same, we have concluded, Tuesday the 23d instant, to invite a number of the beauty and intellect of Western North Carolina, to share our hospitality and listen to the gentle murmurings of Crystal Creek, combined with music employed for the occasion. The happy captor will be entitled to two years sojourn at the Springs, free of charge.

☞ Bridal parties will not be charged for the time specified.

☞ An extra stage will be put on the line for the occasion.

☞ [The charges at Piedmont this season, are $13 a day by the month—$15 a day by the week, and $20 a day for a shorter time.

☞ No danger from raiders: The whole surrounding country has been rendered secure. Even the deserters, who formerly sheltered in the mountains, have been swept out.]

E. BORTON, Proprietor.
August 19th, 1864. 102—4t.

WANTED,

A SMALL FARM, WELL TIMBERED, PROXIMITY TO some town or Railroad preferred. Address, Box 388, Raleigh, N. C. 94—4t.

☞ The following comprises the members elected to the next General Assembly, as far as heard from:

SENATE.

1 Pasquotank and Perquimans—W H Bagley
2 Camden and Currituck—D McD Lindsey
3 Gates and Chowan—Mills L Eure
4 Hyde and Tyrrell—Edward Mann
5 Northampton—J B Odom
6 Hertford—James M Wynns
7 Bertie—John Pool
8 Martin and Washington—Jesse Stubbs
9 Halifax—M L Wiggins
10 Edgecombe and Wilson—J E Powell
11 Pitt—E J Blount
12 Beaufort—E J Warren
13 Craven—Nathan A Whitford
14 Carteret and Jones—M F Arendell
15 Green and Lenoir—J P Speight
16 New Hanover—Eli W Hall
17 Duplin—W R Ward
18 Onslow—I N Saunders
19 Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus—J W Ellis
20 Cumberland and Harnett—W B Wright
21 Sampson—Wm Kirby.
22 Wayne—Benjamin Aycock
23 Johnston—T D Snead
24 Wake—W D Jones
25 Nash—A J Taylor
26 Franklin—W Harris
27 Warren—T J Pitchford
28 Granville—R W Lassiter
29 Person—Chas S Winsted
30 Orange—John Berry
31 Alamance and Randolph—Giles Mebane
32 Chatham—E Straughan
33 Moore and Montgomery—Dr J M Crump
34 Richmond and Robeson—Giles Leitch
35 Anson and Union—W C Smith
36 Guilford—R P Dick
37 Caswell—Wm Long
38 Rockingham—D W Courts
39 Mecklenburg—W M Grier
40 Cabarrus and Stanly—J E McEachen
41 Rowan and Davie—W B March
42 Davidson—H Adams
43 Stokes and Forsyth—J E Matthews
44 Ashe, Surry, Watauga, Yadkin and Alleghany—J Horton
45 Iredell, Wilkes and Alexander—A M Bogle
46 Burke, McDowell and Caldwell—S F Patterson
47 Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba—M L McCorkle
48 Rutherford, Polk and Cleveland—Dr W J T Miller
49 Buncombe, Henderson, Madison, Yancy, Mitchell and Transylvania—M Patton
50 Macon, Haywood, Cherokee, Clay and Jackson—Col S C Bryson

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance—C F Faucett and R Y McAden
Alexander—J M Carson
Anson—A J Dargan and L L Polk
Alleghany—McMillan
Ashe—
Beaufort—R S Donnell, David M Carter
Bertie—Dr P T Henry, James Bond
Bladen—J W Russ
Brunswick—D L Russell, Jr
Burke—J J Erwin
Buncombe—James Gudger
Cabarrus—W S Harris
Caldwell—Isbell
Camden—W A Duke
Carteret—S D Pool
Caswell—Montford McGehee and S. S. Harrison.
Catawba—W P Reinhardt.
Chatham—J H Headen, W J Headen, W P Hadley.
Cumberland and Harnett—J G Shepherd, John McCormick, and A D McLean.
Cherokee—G W Hays
Chowan—L C Benbury.
Clay—
Cleveland—D Beam and J W Gidney
Columbus—Forney George.
Craven—Wm Lane, T H Gaskins.
Currituck—
Davie—R F Johnston.
Duplin—Z Smith, R B Houston.
Davidson—C F Lowe, L Hanes.
Edgecombe and Wilson—David Cobb, L D Farmer.
Franklin—W K Davis.
Forsythe—W H Wheeler, W B Stipe.
Gaston—W T Shipp.
Gates—Richard Bond.
Guilford—D F Caldwell, A Klapp, A S Holton.
Granville—E Grissom, J S Amis, P P Peace.
Green—H H Best.
Halifax—H Joyner, A H Davis.
Haywood—Dr S L Love.
Henderson and Transylvania—M M Patton.
Hertford—J B Vann.
Hyde—
Iredell—T A Allison, L Q Sharpe.
Jackson—W A Enloe.
Johnston—W A Smith, W G Banks.
Jones—F G Simmons.
Lenoir—A W Wooten.
Lincoln—Ambrose Costner.
Macon—J M Lyle.
Madison—W H Brown.
Martin—S W Otterbridge.
McDowell—W F Craig.
Mecklenburg—E C Grier, J L Brown.
Mitchell—
Montgomery—E H Davis
Moore—Elam J Harrington.
Nash—Capt G C Lewis.
New Hanover—S J Person, J R Hawes.
Northampton—S T Stancill W J Rogers,
Orange—S F Phillips, W N Patterson.
Onslow—A J Murrill.
Pasquotank—W E Mann.
Perquimans—J H Riddick
Person—J W Cunningham.
Pitt—C Perkins, B G Albritton.
Randolph—Joel Ashworth, E T Blair.
Rowan—F E Shober, W H Crawford.
Richmond—B F Little.
Robeson—David Bethune, Thos J Morisey.
Rockingham—Strong and Boyd.
Rutherford—J L Carson and A R Bryan.
Sampson—L S Powell, Patrick Murphy.
Stanly—Harris.
Stokes—W H Flynt.
Surry—
Tyrrell—
Union—C Austin
Wake—G H Alford, C J Rogers, D G Fowle,
Wayne—M K Crawford, J M Caho.
Warren—T J Judkins, W T Alston,
Washington—L C Latham.
Watauga—Wm Horton.
Wilkes—A S Calloway, P T Horton.
Yadkin—A C Cowles.
Yancey—D M Young.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Keps constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.

JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 18th, 1864. 97—tf.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	34 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2		Walter S Stallings,	Dan W Hurtt,
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bunett,
4		Jas H Wood,	Edwin A Osborne,
5		John W Lea,	William J Hill,
6	Robt P Webb,	Sam McD Tate,	
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	Jno R Murchison,	Rufus A Barrier,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulon,	Thos Sparrow,
			James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,	Francis W Bird,	
12	H B Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15	Wm MacRae,	W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Clesk,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W Medlin,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W M Andrews,	Wm G Robinson,	Wm F Roberts,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pleas,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas G Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Ratledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28	Sam D Lowe,	Wm H A Speer,	Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Bac J Pruitt,	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	John A D McKay,
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33		Robt V Cowan,	Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	Francis L Twitty,
35	John G Jones,	Jas T Johnston,	Simon B Taylor,
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singletary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Crudup,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas R McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	Eric Erson,
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66		J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Beau-[illegible]

The 9th, 10th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's Division, ——— Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, ——— Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st Battalion Reserve Forces, Maj. C. W. Broadfoot.
2d " " " " " J. H. Anderson.
3d " " " " " — Hooks.
4th " " " " " J. M. Reece.
5th " " " " " W. F. Beasley.
6th " " " " " W. McK. Clark.
7th " " " " " W. Foster French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Atterney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

BOARD INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, J

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., AUGUST 22, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

TAKE NOTICE.

We hereby notify the subscribers of the *Conservative*, that we have adopted the CROSS MARK, to indicate to them when the times their subscriptions have expired, or are about to expire. We trust our daily and weekly visitations have been sufficiently welcome to induce our friends to renew their subscriptions when their time is out. We will thus be encouraged to make our visitations still more acceptable.

The News.

For important and interesting news, see telegraphic column. For a more detailed account of the fight on Thursday, see article from the Richmond *Dispatch* of Saturday. The proposition in the New York *Herald* for an armistice and a convention of all the States may be regarded as a favorable omen in the direction of Peace.

The Crisis.

No doubt we shall have very stirring news between this and the assembling of the Chicago Convention. Lincoln and Seward very well know that it is important to the success of the former that a *war* candidate be nominated at Chicago. Hence Grant and Sherman have no doubt been instructed to gain several very important victories just before the nomination is made, and we now predict that telegrams will be sent to Chicago while the Convention is in session, announcing the capture of Richmond, Petersburg, Atlanta, and Mobile. But this will be of no avail, for there will be some cunning old foxes in that Convention. The nomination as well as the announcement of the Platform will be deferred until the truth can find its way to Lake Michigan. Even putting the various telegraph lines under military surveilliance will avail naught. Such men as C. L. Vallandigham, Fernando Wood, Alexander Long, James Brooks, W. R. Richardson and others will prove too smart to be humbugged by serruptitious dispatches. Too much will be at stake to act with haste and precipitation.

Gov. Vance Misunderstood.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* has committed a mistake in supposing that the election of Gov. Vance is a demolition of the "Georgia Platform" in this State. So far from this being true, his election is a complete endorsement and vindication of what has been called the Georgia Platform—which really is the *North Carolina* platform. Gov. Vance, as we have shown more than once in these columns, announced those great principles of civil and constitutional liberty in advance of Messrs. Brown and Stephens. These principles were declared and urged by Gov. Vance in his various addresses before the people, in the late campaign, and advocated by the Conservative press. What are these principles?

1. The supremacy of the civil over military law.
2. A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our staute books.
3. No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.
4. An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for *Peace* by the proper authorities.
5. No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.
6. Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

Gov. Vance, as also the Conservative Party, advocated a repeal of the act suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus. As this act has expired by its own limitation, it is no longer a theme of controversy. We trust the interests of the country may never again require the passage of a similar act by Congress, if indeed the act in question was necessary under the circumstances.

The people of North Carolina have not repudiated Messrs. Brown and Stephens, but have endorsed both by their endorsement of Gov. Vance, for they (Messrs. B. and S.) and our Governor occupy substantially the same position.

Gov. Vance is among those who believe that the preservation of civil liberty, during the existing war, is not incompatible with the objects of the war, or the best interests of the Confederacy. As Gov. Graham admirably expressed the idea, he is determined, so far as in his power lies, that the people of North Carolina shall be "free in the means, as well as in the end."

The *Constitutionalist* has been a very negligent student in North Carolina politics, or it would not have been betrayed into the error it has committed.

We feel no disposition to engage in any further political controversy at this time. But we have felt it due to Gov. Vance, as well as to the people of North Carolina, to state his and their true position.

Marylanders not Liable.

Judge Halyburton, of the Confederate States District Court of Virginia, has decided in the case of Robert F. Hobbs, (who claimed exemption from military service, on the ground that he was a Marylander, and had been exiled from his home in consequence of sentiments entertained by him adverse to the prosecution of the war by the United States Government,) that in all cases in history where persons were exiled from home on account of their political sentiments, they could not be legally required to take up arms in defense of a country, which was at war with the nation from which they had fled.—Mr. Hobbs' application being based upon this ground, he was discharged from custody.

This is a very important decision, from the fact that it will effect the status of all Marylanders, or other refugees from the enemy's territory, who may claim exemption from the Confederate service on the same ground.

THE TALLAHASSEE.—The *Gazette* says: The Tallahassee still continues her depredations. A telegram from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, reports the capture of seven vessels on Sunday last. Another telegram from Thomaston, Maine, announces the capture of twenty-five vessels off Mactinicius Rock. All the latter were, most probably, fishing schooners.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN DENOUNCED BY HIS PARTY.

The North is in a blaze of excitement brought forth by a Congressional manifesto issued against Mr. Lincoln by *his own party!* It appears that Senator Wade, of Ohio, and Representative Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, chairman of the Senate and House "Committees on the Rebellious States," have prepared and presented, in their official capacity, an indictment against Lincoln. The N. Y. *Herald* says of the document:

"This manifesto charges Mr. Lincoln with arrogance, ignorance, usurpation, knavery and a host of other deadly sins, including that of hostility to the rights of humanity and to the principles of republican government. Nothing that Vallandigham or the most venomous of the copperhead tribe of politicians have uttered in derogation of Mr. Lincoln has approached in bitterness and force the denunciations which Messrs. Wade and Davis, shining lights of the Republican party, have piled up in this manifesto.

"The ostensible motive for the address which these gentlemen have seen fit to issue 'to the supporters of the government' is to show that the design which the President had in not approving and signing the bill passed by both Houses at the last session 'to guarantee to certain States, whose governments have been usurped, a republican government,' while he did not assume the responsibility of vetoing it, was that he might, by pursuing his own plan of readmitting rebel States on the pretended return to loyalty of one-tenth of their inhabitants, hold in his hands the control of the next President[illegible] reasoning on this point is brief, but fraught with significance. Here it is:

The President, by preventing this bill from becoming a law, holds the electoral votes of the rebel States at the dictation of his personal ambition.

If those votes turn the balance in his favor is it to be supposed that his competitor, defeated by such means, will acquiesce?

If the rebel majority assert that supremacy in these States, and send votes which elect an enemy of the Government, will we not repel his claims?

And is not that civil war for the Presidency, inaugurated by the votes of rebel States?

The President is told, in so many words, that if he dare to carry out the scheme foreshadowed, his election *will be resisted and civil war for the Presidency inaugurated.*"

The *Herald* treats the subject as a matter of great importance, in a double leaded editorial. In closing it gives Lincoln the following good rap:

"As a President of the United States, Mr. Lincoln must have sense enough to see and acknowledge he *has been an egregious failure.* The best thing he can now do for himself, his party and his country, is to retire from the high position to which, in an evil hour, he was exalted, and if any military ardor possesses him, join the ranks of the army.—One thing must be self evident to him, and that is, that under no circumstances can he hope to be the next President of the United States. The dissatisfaction with his administration, which has long been felt by the great body of American citizens, has spread even to his own supporters, and now if he will not make a virtue of necessity, and withdraw from the Presidential contest, "the supporters of the government" will be very apt to act upon the advice given them by Messrs. Wade and Davis—to "consider the remedy for these usurpations, and having found it, fearlessly execute it." That remedy, need we say what it is? Mr. Lincoln cannot need to be told that it is the same of which the winds have been whispering for some weeks past—*the assembling of a new national convention at Buffalo*, to put in nomination for the Presidency a man in whom all the people of the United States will repose trust and confidence—some such man as Grant, McClellan, Hancock, Sherman or Hooker."

☞ The mystery of the surrender of Fort Gaines is not yet explained. Some persons ask why did not General Page remain at that fort and prevent its surrender? Military authorities say he did not because Fort Morgan, which he commanded in person, was a more important defence than Gaines—the latter being of so little value as a protection to Mobile, that the wonder now is that it was ever built.—Fort Morgan is only half a mile from the channel, while Fort Gaines is three miles from it—the two forts being 3½ miles apart.

FROM PETERSBURG—MOVEMENT AGAINST THE WELDON RAILROAD.

An official dispatch, received yesterday, states that about noon on Thursday the enemy in front of Petersburg moved his Fifth corps towards the Welden railroad, when he was met by General Heth, who drove him a mile, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners. This would convey the impression that the railroad had been cleared; but it appears from unofficial accounts that our forces, after driving the enemy back, retired to a more eligible position near the town, and that the enemy yesterday morning was in strong force on the railroad, holding his front, with one line of battle extending on both sides of the track, and was engaged in fortifying. The fight on Thursday evening was quite severe, the enemy losing heavily, and leaving many of his dead and wounded in our hands. Our casualties, considering the magnitude of the engagement, were very light. Among our wounded are Colonels Lyell, of Virginia, and Blair, of Mississippi. The report by telegraph, in yesterday's paper, that a raiding party had gone through Dinwiddie county for the purpose of cutting the Southside railroad is said to be without foundation in fact.

It having been believed that the enemy, while diverting attention by the movement on the Weldon railroad, meditated an attack upon our lines, all our batteries in Prince George and Chesterfield opened upon his position about 12 o'clock Thursday night, and kept up a continuous firing until day-light. The cannonade is represented to have been the heaviest heard in Petersburg since the commencement of the siege. The response of the enemy was very feeble.

We have received the following additional particulars of the fighting on Thursday:

About nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy, in heavy force, appeared on Gurley's farm, about six miles southwest of the city, and three miles east of the railroad, and throwing forward a line of skirmishers, advanced at once towards the road at the Yellow Tavern. They soon encountered the picket's of Gen. Dearing's cavalry brigade, who fought them as they retired in the direction of the tavern where our reserves were encamped. Gen. Dearing [illegible] his men skillfully, and checked the advance of the enemy, but finding himself opposed to very large odds, was compelled to give back gradually. From One o'clock until 2 p. m. he engaged the enemy, fighting them, step by step, all the way from the tavern to Davie's farm, two miles nearer the city.

It was during this period that a portion of his command made a successful charge upon the Yankees, taking nearly two hundred prisoners, among them a lieutenant-colonel and eight other commissioned officers. The enemy were held in check until our reinforcements arrived.

Our men, as they came up, advanced quickly, and in turn drove the lines of Yankee skirmishers back, and next met and repulsed their whole force, consisting of four divisions, commanded by Gen. Warren—driving them nearly a mile. Subsequently the enemy charged back, but were repulsed.

At night the Yankees occupied the Southern road, with their batteries planted along the line as far down as the Yellow Tavern. Their lines extended on either side, but on the left reached across to the plankroad.

In addition to the casualties elsewhere mentioned we learn that Adjutant Laird, of the Maryland battalion was killed, and Captain Crane, commanding the battalion, severely wounded.

Our entire loss in the fight is estimated at three hundred and fifty, while that of the enemy is much greater.

THE LATEST—OVER TWO THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon our forces made an attack upon Warren's Fifth corps, on the Weldon railroad, driving them back upwards of two miles, and capturing over two thousand prisoners, including Brigadier-General Hayes, and a number of stands of colors. Grant will have to exert himself if he would retrieve his reputation before the meeting of the Chicago Convention. The peace sentiment is on the increase at the North, and a few more blows like that struck by the Confederates yesterday will hasten the close of the war.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbia, August 15th, 1864.

To the citizens of South Carolina:

Having expressed to Mr. Trenholm the gratification felt by his fellow-citizens at his acceptance of the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I received in reply the following letter. Although not intended for publication, such is its public interest, that by his permission I lay it before you.

While the schedule of prices adopted by the Commissioners of this State does not approximate in its rates the former schedule of the Virginia Commissioners, it is to be hoped that satisfactory reasons may be found for a reduction.

I can add nothing to the views expressed by the Honorable Secretary, and will only remark that, concurring fully in the importance to the country, of reducing as low as practicable all prices, I commend the letter to the careful and favorable consideration of every citizen.

M. L. BONHAM.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Aug. 5, 1864.

To His Excellency GOVERNOR BONHAM:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind and encouraging letter of the 30th ultimo was received yesterday. If it shall prove to be my happy fortune through the Divine blessing, to contribute in any degree to the welfare of my country, I shall be more than compensated for all the [illegible] expressions of confidence and good will on the part of my fellow-citizens, such as you have been good enough to convey to me, are most grateful and encouraging. I regard the Treasury of the Confederate States as most peculiarly the Treasury of the people, and there is nothing in the power of man that would so soon restore it to a condition of ease and prosperity as the universal and generous support of our people. There is nothing in its present circumstances to inspire alarm, but on the contrary every motive for confidence. An all pervading cause of embarrassment and distress, has been the character of our legislation. However patriotically intended, it is not to be denied that the measures adopted by Congress for the reform of the currency, had the unhappy effect of inspiring the public mind with feelings of fear and distrust as to the course that would ultimately be pursued in relation to that part of the public debt that is represented by the Treasury Notes.—Apprehensions of ultimate repudiation crept an all pervading poison into the minds of the people, and greatly circumscribed and diminished the purchasing power of the Notes.

There were many distinguished and patriotic men in Congress who earnestly believed that the great, if not the sole, evil of the currency was to be found in its redundancy alone. And reasoning from this premise, they inferred that a corresponding reduction of this large volume of the purchasing medium, would produce an immediate reduction in the price of all saleable commodities. Others entertained a different opinion, and, believing that the purchasing power and value of these notes had a critical and sensitive dependence upon the confidence and good will of those who were called upon to exchange their substance for them, insisted that a reduction of the quantity, by any measure that disturbed the confidence of the people in the good faith of the Government, would lead to universal distrust and still greater depreciation.

The majority was, unhappily, found to be of the first opinion, and it must now be universally admitted, I think, that the policy that prevailed was erroneous, and the consequences precisely such as had been predicted by those who opposed it. The immense reduction effected by the tax of 33⅓ per cent. levied upon the currency, and by the process of compulsory funding, produced very little effect upon the prices of commodities. Everybody regarded, with distrust, a new issue of notes of the same character as the last, and resting for their support as a circulating medium upon the same pledges which had ended in disappointment before.

That this is the true difficulty we have to encounter, I think every candid person must allow, and I cannot refrain from indulging the hope that a new and sounder policy will govern our future legislation. The patriotism of Congress is not to be called in question, nor are we at liberty to doubt their willingness to renounce any policy that may be proven by experience to be erroneous and mischievous. Our people at the same time, should not be silent; and in this respect the patriotic citizens of the great and suffering Commonwealth of Virginia have set a noble example.

On my arrival in Richmond I found that the Commissioners of prices had fixed the schedule rates for wheat and corn at $30 and $24 per bushel respectively, for the months of August and September. The feeling of disappointment and alarm with which I was inspired by this circumstance, you can easily imagine. This painful feeling was, however, soon changed for one of renewed confidence and hope by the farmers of Virginia. Public meetings were held in the agricultural counties and resolutions adopted boldly avowing the impossibility of maintaining the public faith if the Government were forced by the people to pay such prices for supplies, and patriotically insisting upon a reduction of the standard rates, and their establishment upon a basis sufficiently low to inspire confidence in the currency.—The result was that the Commissioners reassembled and reduced the schedule prices to $7 50 for wheat for the month of August, and $5 for September. A wiser and more patriotic course was never pursued by any people, and I would respectfully appeal to you as the Chief Magistrate of our gallant and patriotic State, to suggest and encourage similar meetings and resolutions on the part of our own people. I have an abiding confidence that a general and well established belief in the intention of Congress, under no circumstances of temptation or trial, to shrink from the observance of the most rigid good faith in the money dealings of the Government will enable us to overcome all our financial difficulties. That such is their real intention I cannot doubt; but this determination should be encouraged and supported by the public declarations of our people, expressive of their own resolute will to foster the credit of the Government by the establishment of low prices, and by the patriotic support of its Treasury. Whatever differences of opinion may have existed in the past, or whatever errors may be supposed to have been committed, may now be buried in a common grave. We are making a new start in our finances, and under circumstances by no means unfavorable or discouraging.

The expenditures of the Government are of two classes—those incurred abroad, and those incurred at home. In respect of the first, there has hitherto been but little embarrassment, nor is there any reason to expect greater difficulty in the future. Our foreign supplies [illegible] probably be procured without making any addition to the public debt. The malice of our foes having raised the price of cotton to 30d. per pound in European markets, while the depreciation of our currency enables us at the same time to buy it at home at less actually than 4d. it is plainly seen that it can be no difficult task to draw from our enemies, and from the complacent spectators of this atrocious war, the means of supplying all our foreign wants. This would leave us then only our domestic debt to deal with, and when it is considered that all that is asked of our people, and all that the Government is called upon to pay for, is simply their surplus productions and their services in transportation and mechanical and other labors, who can doubt the ability of the people to bear this burthen? If they gave all that is asked without compensation, they would ask at last no more than their surplus and would be no poorer for the gift.—How, then, can their condition be made worse by receiving the money and the bonds of the Government in place of receiving nothing?

I hope, my dear sir, that you will agree with me in the opinions and sentiments I have expressed, and may join with me in the effort to give a new and generous impulse to the public sentiment upon this great topic of our national affairs.

I do not think that planters and farmers should alone be called upon to decline in favor of lower prices. Manufacturers, railroad companies and every great interest of the country should contribute to this reform. Let us content ourselves with moderate prices and keep down the public debt; and not, by extorting the highest prices, swell the public burthen and disturb our own confidence in the virtue and the resources of the Government.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours, with great respect,
G. A. TRENHOLM.

LOVE AT FIRST SIGHT.

A STORY OF BLIGHTED HEARTS AND BROKEN HEADS.

"Bricks," a writer in the Atlanta *Register*, furnishes the following pleasant light reading, which will be found highly diverting:

Soon after a big fight in which I was engaged, I bought an unexpired furlough of a friend of mine, who had no further use for it, and went down to Savannah to spend it, and to see a young lady to whom I had an idea of making love, having been told that she was as rich as a Confederate speculator. In fact, I went with the fixed determination to marry her, but declined to do so, for the seemingly frivolous reason that the arrangement did not suit me. Her brother, a colonel in the army, at home on furlough, seemed, particularly, a little disposed to deprecate the match, and vaguely hinted as much the second time I called, by escorting me to the door with his hand ceremoniously grasping the collar of my coat, and kindly assisting me to descend the steps by projecting against me, to keep me from falling backwards, a cavalry boot weighing something less than a ton. After mature reflection, I was partially satisfied that my visits did not afford the entire family that high degree of satisfaction I had been led to expect, and I discontinued them.

Soon after this, while knocking around town one evening, I stumbled upon a theatre, and went in to witness the cold blooded murder of somebody's tragedy. I found a seat in the pit. In looking around upon the array of beauty and chivalry in the boxes, my unsuspecting eyes suddenly fell upon the most beautiful girl that the world ever saw, or probably ever will see. There is certainly nothing like her to be found in either sacred or profane history.—The rapturous shock, the thrill of ecstacy I experienced on beholding her were tremendous in the extreme. The shock of the most powerful galvanic battery were a gentle touch of an infant's caressing finger in comparison. I seemed to be driven through the floor, as it were, like a ten penny nail under the sledge-hammer of a Titan. * * * * *

This terrific sensation, which swept over my heart like a Niagara of delight, was what they call Love at First Sight. * * * * *

I could not withdraw my gaze from her bewitching face. It rested there for hours. She smiled!—Ye gods! what a glorious smile! It was divine! My heart, my soul, entire personal individuality floated away to the seventh heaven of love, leaving my wardrobe seated in the pit, an unconscious spectator of the gorgeous scene around it.

The curtain fell upon her last act; or it may have been upon the first; or it may not have fallen at all. Indeed there may have been no curtain. I only know that the audience rose to go—at least *she* did; and I presume the rest did also, as I cannot see what motive they could have for remaining after she left. I barely remember that there was with her a grey-haired gentleman, apparently about fifty—evidently her father. She rose to go. Mechanically I rose to go too. It had been several hours since my eyes first fell upon her divine face and form; but

"So noiseless falls the foot of Time
That only treads in flowers,"

that to me it seemed but the shadow of one beggarly moment. She threw her nubia over her head, clustering with curls, the least of which would have set a Stoic's heart aflame, and taking the arm of the grey-haired gentleman—evidently her father—descended to the street, where her carriage awaited her. She entered it. I would have given the wealth of the famed Lydian king to have been the driver, or even one of the horses. The carriage drove off. I seized with both hands the board behind, where they strap the trunk, you know and taking very long steps and a great many of them, I contrived to keep up.

After a run of about a mile, the vehicle drew up quite suddenly. I was not prepared for it. The board took me somewhere about the lower extremity of the vest and doubled me up like a jack knife.—My life was saved by a vial of paregoric which I happened to have in my pocket. The lady descended from the carriage and entered an elegant house. I walked over to the opposite side of the street, and stood gazing at the envious door through which she had disappeared, until the gray light of the coming dawn began to appear along the eastern horizon.

* * * * * * *

I sought in vain to find out who the lady was.—For several days I was quite distracted with heart-rending mixture of doubts, love and anxiety, and I had serious thoughts of applying for admission to some lunatic asylum. Finally I determined as a *dernier resort*, to settle the matter by a *coup d'etat*.

I employed a hackman, who drove an open carriage. I pointed out the house to him. I pointed out a lamp post which stood in front of the door. "Now," said I, "I'll tell you what I want you to do; I'll get into your carriage a few hundred yards up the street. Do you drive down the street pretty fast, run against that lamp post, throw me out upon the pavement, cutting my head or breaking my arm by the fall, and then take me up and carry me into that house, and tell the first beautiful young lady you meet on entering, that I have been seriously injured by the running away of your horses."

That afternoon having put on a shirt which cost me forty dollars in Atlanta, I entered the carriage. It moved off quietly down the street until it arrived within a hundred yards of the objective point of the drive, when it dashed off at a somewhat greater speed than I had bargained for. However, I said nothing, [illegible] Two of the wheels spun along beautifully very near the curb stone. We were in twenty feet of a lamp post—but it was not the right one! I sprang to my feet and frantically cried "hold!" It was too late.—There was a terrific crash; the carriage stopped suddenly; I shot forward ten feet landing at the heels of the horses, just as they dashed off, leaving the vehicle a worthless wreck behind them.

* * * * * * *

I came to my senses about three weeks after, and found myself lying on a wretched bed in the wretched backroom of a greasy Dutch huckster.

My scheme had failed miserably. The stake for which I played was a sprained ankle or broken arm; an elegant sofa in an elegant parlor, with an angel in hoops hovering about me, and adjusting with delicate, loving fingers, the splints and bandages; the dawn of the *belle passion* in a pure young heart; a moonlight declaration; an acceptance, mingled with sunny smiles and delicious tears; a parson and a bridal wreath, and the happiest fellow in Georgia. The stake I won was a dislocated shoulder; a broken head; a fractured arm, and a shattered leg; together with the following bills, for all of which I executed my notes of hand, ostensibly payable at sight, but really, I fear, at a very remote period.

That of the doctor for attendance $100. The druggists for drugs $63. The huckster for room rent $75. The carriage maker for repairs $606.—The nurse for nothing $93 87½. Making the grand rascally total of $931 87½.

The day I left Savannah I greatly added to my happiness by learning that the grey-haired gentleman was the young lady's husband.

THE RALEIGH CONSERVATIVE.

We can assure the above paper that we fully agree with it in disapproving the course of some papers in assailing as unsound every man who may have happened to have been born North of Mason and Dixon's line. Such has never been our course and is not now.

We would also state that we have, ourselves, voluntary corrected the error into which we had fallen with regard to Mr. Warren's election. Opinions may differ, but facts ought always to be stated.—We may add that we have known Mr. Warren personally for years, that our occasional intercourse has always been pleasant and friendly, and we are aware of no reason why it should not be so in the future, since we mutually waive the question of politics.—*Wilmington Journal.*

"THE THUNDERER" ON AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

The London *Times* says: It is one of the most astonishing incidents in the remarkable struggle, that battles which surprise all Europe by their fierceness should be fought by armies and generals extemporized for the occasion. It is a lesson which should be carefully noted. There is hardly a regular battalion in the whole of the enormous hosts which are contending with such unparalleled ferocity and resolution. The veterans who are occasionally spoken of are not more than three years' standing. Our own volunteers are older [illegible] than those under Lee or Grant. The whole of the dreadful fighting has been done by volunteers, and volunteers without as much training as our own riflemen. Yet these raw [illegible], without professional spirit or regimental traditions, with captains snatched from the counter or the store, and with Generals who were attorneys a few months ago, are fighting with as much obstinacy and heroism as Napoleon's Old Guard of Germany's bravest warriors. There may be little science in the business, but of all that makes soldiers there is as much as in any war of which we read.

THE POPE AND THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

A correspondent writing from Rome to the *Agence Havas*, says:

Mgr. Lynch, Bishop of Charleston, who has been sent out by the Confederates in a special diplomatic capacity to the Court of the Holy See, has had an audience of the Pope. He had already, on the 29th ult., had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, and it is said that Bishop Lynch, coming only in the character of a dignitary of the church, avoided all allusion to politics in this conversation. It is, however, well known that the Holy See entertains a profound sympathy for the Confederate States. On a late occasion, the Holy Father, when urged to consent to his photograph being taken on some cards which it was intended to distribute at a charitable meeting at New York, is said to have written on the cards the following sentence with his own hand: "*Mitte gladium tuum in vaginam et Deus pacis erit tecum.*" "Put up thy sword into its sheath and the God of peace shall be with thee."

CURIOUS STORY OF A PHOTOGRAPH.

When the war broke out, says the Boston *Journal*, a young man enlisted and carried to the field with him a photograph of his betrothed. He was taken prisoner and confined for a long period in the Libby prison at Richmond. While there, one of the rebel officers on duty, happening to have seen the photograph, appropriated it and refused to return it to the owner. The officer seemed infatuated with the likeness of the Northern beauty; and, in order to have opportunity to talk about her, made himself the instrument of many kindnesses to the captive. At last the young soldier was exchanged, and in due time joined his regiment. During a recent battle he was at the front, and seeing a rebel officer very prominently engaged in directing his command, the Massachusetts soldier levelled his piece and shot the rebel commander. Our men advanced at the same moment, and, on passing the spot where the dead rebel lay, the soldier recognized him as the officer who had appropriated his lady love's photograph. The officer's pockets were searched and the missing picture found. The above is no romance, but a veritable incident among the many curious ones which crowd the history of the war.

LINCOLN MUST BE DEFEATED TO SECURE PEACE.

In order to make a peace on the basis of the Union of the Constitution, Mr. Lincoln must first be defeated at the ballot-box in November. He is the great stumbling-block, or rather, the insurmountable barrier in the pathway of the national cause. He stands between the nation and the realization of the nation's deepest and fondest hopes. He interrupts the rays of peace that are streaming towards us. He, with his unbending zealotry or with his pitiless self-seeking, holds his land in the dread eclipse of war. His defeat is the indispensable condition of a constitutional, an honorable, and a permanent peace. And we believe almost as firmly as we believe in our own existence that his defeat would be followed by such a peace in less than ninety days after the inauguration of his conservative successor.—*Louisville Journal.*

A GOOD WORK.

General Bragg, in his visit to the Southwest, took one step which will ever deserve the praise of all. We allude to the fact that he inaugurated the policy of sending to the front the thousands of detailed men, post officials, contractors, purchasing agents, and other parties who have long been filling easy, safe and remunerative positions. The number of these was legion, and thousands of them have been driven from their bomb-proofs and sent to the front.

At last accounts the General was in Augusta. We hope he will also make a visit to Savannah, where he will find abundant work of the same sort to perform.—*Savannah Republican.*

A FRENCH SCHOOL MASTER.—Mr. Galignani, in his Paris *Messenger* says: "Many persons inquire what is the meaning of the word Kearsarge, the name of the vessel which sunk the Alabama. Kearsarge is a river in the southern part of North American, falling into the Bay of Vera Cruz. As "many persons" may ask of us where the Seine is, we would inform them in advance, that it is a river in the north of Poland, which falls into the Bay of Biscay. We derive our information from Galignani's complete geography.

Headquarters Reserve N. C.,

RALEIGH, August 19th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 6. }

I. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3, PARAGRAPHS III, IV and V, Headquarters Reserve N. C., current series, are hereby revoked.

II. All EXEMPTIONS of persons within the Reserve ages will be granted under general instructions from the Bureau of Conscriptions, without reference to the Lieutenant General Commanding Reserve.

III. Applications for DETAIL of persons within the Reserve ages will not be received by the Local Enrolling Officers, until after the organization of the Company from the County, in which the applicant resides, shall have been effected. They will then be carefully investigated and acted upon in conformity with the provisions of Circular No. 3, 8 and 29 Bureau of Conscription, current series, except as hereinafter prescribed: First, in cases of approval by the District Enrolling Officer, a furlough of Sixty days will not be granted, when the party would within that time, become eighteen years old. Secondly, in cases of disapproval by the District Enrolling Officer, if the party be between forty-five and fifty years old, he will be forthwith assigned by the Enrolling Officer to the Company of Senior Reserves from the County in which he resides; if between the ages of seventeen and eighteen years, he will be sent to Camp of Instruction for assignment by the Commandant of Conscripts according to County and Congressional District. Thirdly, all applications herein referred to required by the Circulars from the Bureau of Conscription to be forwarded, will be transmitted, through the Commandant of Conscripts to this office, for final action, instead of to the Superintendent of the Bureau at Richmond.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.

104—7t.